PRIDAY, NOVEMBER II. 1881. Amusements Today

Abbey's Park Theart - to be seen futer. Academy of M. Ac. Larte a knowledge. American Instant - to be at Exception. tion close .... Buonett's Inseum-Bredway and 5th 4t. Daly's Cheatre the Preside Section L. Grand Opera House Phase Saverty's Nibia's Garden Dona 20000s. ft. ver y's tith St. chestre-being Ganett Haverly's 6th Av. Torott - Surgeant Fine

No Cr. patters Con House Control of Corner Ma. New Theatre Comique-The Major Matthe-Non Economic ommet - I - Underway and Did at. Signature Fire Con-Patiente. That is Theatre - Time For Short. Tony P winers Theatre - Visiti Mating. Lolon Square theater-The Date of Lone

#### The Disgraceful Breakdown of the Star Route Prosecution.

thrown out of court. After the Grand Jury was permitted to adjourn without considering the Star rente cases, the Government's lawyers, becoming aware that the statute of limitations would prevent an action against the accused men before the Grand Jury could act upon their case, attempted to hold them upon the old common law proceeding by information. But the Constitution provides that no man shall be held to answer for an infamous crime except upon an indictment or presentment by a Grand Jury. The Government counsel. therefore, bent all their energies to the task of convincing the Court that the crime charged against the Star route men was not infamous. They failed, and Judge Cox yes terday decided that the crime charged is infamous, and that, consequently, the Government's proceeding by information cannot be maintained. So the defendants must be because the Government's lawyers have

ashamed of. It is claimed that the Government has such a mass of evidence against the Star for the Grand Jury to act will, it is said, be jubilant, and not without reason. After ing. Naturally the accused men feel that other prosecutions are threatened.

The responsibility for the blunder on the side of the Government, according to present appearances, rests principally upon Attorney-General MacVEAGH. The Attorney for the District of Columbia says it is not his fault, and Mr. MACVEAGH and his assistants are equally unwilling to carry the weight on their shoulders; but it belongs somewhere, and have to thank for this ridiculous and humiliating blunder.

### Repudiation.

The Republican party having declared itself in favor of the repudiation of the State debt in Virginia, and having carried the election upon that platform, it becomes an interesting question how far the same

measure is to be applied in other States. is considerably in debt. To repudiate the swered both questions in the negative. whole would diminish the weight of taxation to be borne by every individual taxdebt of New York? If there is any good

equally valid and equally forcible in this. Besides, if they are not quite satisfied with that they might not be successful if they ably disposed to such an application as that | under ARTHUR is to be employed in the were to bring forward a brand new one like the great issue of Repudiation?

But is there any reason why such a movement should be limited to any one State? The Republican party control the national Administration, and the President of the United States has given an earnest and an effective support to the Repudiation movement in Virginia. Why, then, should this potent principle not be applied to the immense debt of the national Government? Why should not our two thousand millions of dollars be ination of nine-tenths of its whole amount, by a vigorous application of the Rippi, E-ARTHUR, being in favor of the principle in Virginia, could not, of course, oppose its application throughout the United States. Logic is a great thing in politics, and the logic of Repudiation may be made to travel very far indeed.

# Results of the One-Man Power.

Democracy had in this city a clear impor-ity of 54,000 votes; yet in the election of they are mire the Pritish system, which to get nome to vote for the State ticket.

special society to back him, a sway quite as the best paid of the stack in the Old World, assembly canvass for Congress, even in a despotic as that borne by Poss Killer and and they are more falls borner ory day. the Tammany society here. In 1876 m hongs The internal nest external recomes, as besternin spits of his money, County the Democratic majority was 10,00; continued with the random expenditures. VII. The Democratic managers of a State and on Tuesday fast it was 1.303.

methods: Indeed, the majority is finally travalished, to excess and to except in ...

disintegration and destruction mash on are. Just now there as in project to a burning a rested in a measure by the or smining a of mew may, and others for a scale at improves tions who want give neares unter what was to what is called the County Is-mericer. And to attend many directions, which, I a hopted, become of it. The employees in the Post Office body is formed upon the right bases. It would should tensor indicate more than are and Custom Boase in a large number of incomes from the people, and leaves the some year trung in the public vants. The army stances compact with a United States law of trol in their hands. Hand it not been in the boundarily increases, in at the condition 1876, which for the mexploit inguings an emisletice, we may be sure that the Demos enouty as re-orange and this clast calcraries of player of the Federal Government giving to cretic party would have come out of two Simular's is only an entering wealen or receiving from another employee of the recent contest in a condition much for bottom soften the formulation the Februal Government and money or worse than no now witness, that his entill may be mind.

Sinte Convention or of the State Committee, just in successful the two size which the a could be in the Government. has, only mided mostler faction to the civil war. confer of Democratic factions previously existing. It is undoubtedly more respectgole and, Trota its popular moture, more truly 10-resentic than either of its com-petitors; but it does not accomplish the great out of combining all Demograts in one united, harmonious, and efficient party. Whether that end can yet be achieved we do not know; but we do know that without it, the strength of the Democracy is pretty sure to experience a gradual and a intal wasting away here in its ancient stronghold,

### Women at the Massachusetts Bar.

A petition by Miss Leila J. Robinson, a awschool graduate, for admission to the Massachusetts bar has been denied by the Supreme Court of that State. The opinion of Chief Justice GRAY examines the question at issue very fully, and rakes up some The Government's proceeding against the Interesting facts in the history of English Star route robbers yesterday fell to the legislation and legal customs relating to ground. Judge Cox decided that it must be | women. To secure a thorough discussion upon the merits of Miss Romnson's application, the Court gave notice of it to the Boston Bar Association, and ciaborate briefs were in consequence submitted, both in faver of the petition and in opposition to it.

The Massachusetts statute entitles any citizen of the State to admission to the bar; but the Court decides that while women are in one sense citizens, they are not so in the sense intended in this statute. Women have always been considered by the law of England and America as ineligible to take part in the administration of justice. either as judges, jurors, attorneys, solicit- and provisions were accumulated. Instead ors, or barristers, except in the case of of inviting competition, or of advertising inquiries by a jury of matrons, where a this property for public sale, he entered worman condemned to death was believed to into secret negotiations with MATHEWS, be with child. Mr. Purnen, an annotator | who had the advantage of buying on his upon Coxe upon Littleron, says that "the | own terms, and of paying in clothing and celebrated Anne, Countess of Pembroke, other articles at his own price. This sys-Dorset, and Montgomery, held the herediallowed to walk out of court unnindered, tary office of Sheriff of Westmoreland, and exercised it in person. At the assistes at Apmade a blunder that a pettiforger would be | pleby she sat with the Judges on the bench."

Chief Justice GRAY, however, regards this statement as of questionable trustworthit of beef and 3,000 barrels of pork, in which ness. He has no doubt that women were route men that they cannot yet escape. never recognized in the English courts as | confidential." Charges upon which it is not yet too late | cligible to discharge in person the duties of nny office connected with the administra- April 25, 1874; made against these men. On the other hand, | tion of the law. They could be keeper of a the accused persons and their friends are | jail, governor of a workhouse, forester, or constable, because the duties of those posts months of preparation, the Government has | might be executed by a deputy. They might been defeated on ground of its own choos- | vote for or be elected sexton of a parish, but this was not an office that concerned the the omen is good for them, even though | public. A woman might be an overseer of the poor, but only because that was a local office of an administrative character, not

connected with Indicial proceedings. These restrictions it was not, in Judge GRAY's opinion, the intention of the Massachusetts Legislature to remove in any of the statutes adopted in that State. Had any such intention been entertained, it would have been plainly expressed, as in other statutes | this bureau to make up deficiencies for other conferring ampler privileges upon women. the people want to know just whom they It is not to be presumed by implication. Of course, until such restrictle as are removed by statute, they must be regarded as still existing. It is the province of the Legislature, not of the courts, to change the law.

This decision is in conformity with the opinion expressed by the same court in 1871, in answer to questions addressed to it by the Governor and Council as to whether women could act legally under the Constitution of the Commonwealth as justices of the Here in New York, for instance, the State | peace and notaries public. The Court and Grant from top to bottom." Everybody is

ngs of the United States Suprema Court payer. Will the Republican party, fresh | the Court of Claims, and the highest courts | pains, however, to suggest that Gen. from their great triumph in Virginia, now of Illinois and Wisconsin, all of which have ARTHUR has appointed Judge Folger bebegin a movement for repudiation of the denied to women the right to practise cause he was the original choice of GRANT law before them. The privilege of appear- and CONKLING, and leaves the public to inreason for the policy they have adopted and ling in the United States Supreme Court has | fer that Gen, ARTHUR will be very apt to fought for in that State, the same reason is since been conferred upon them by statute; adopt many recommendations which were and this is the remedy to which they must promptly rejected by Gen. Ganfield. take recourse in Massachusetts also, whose their success upon the old issues, who knows | Legislature may possibly prove as favorof California, where women have obtained | furtherance of the third-term scheme of iman equal chance at the bar with men, Judge perialism. We sincerely trust that Mr. Charles care ul to say that " whether any change in the existing law would be wise or expedient is a question for the legislative partisanship in the new President is but a and not for the judicial department of the disposition to be fair to all factions, height-Government."

Gen. Sherman comes up smiling in his annual report. He finds the country prosperous, the Treasury overflowing, and a new Administration starting out upon an | L An Irishman and a Catholic can be opportunity favorable for an increase of ticket, and can get a larger majority than the army, which in numerical strength is any of his associates. 350,600 men.

the bile garrisons on the Atlantic coast, and terness aminly on the legislative nomina-In New York city, the Democratic party | the new post he established for pomp at the tions. This has enabled the Democrats to has suffered the effects of the one-man capital. The expense does not disturb how got control of both Houses of the Legislapower for these many years, formerly un- in the least, nor any of his tribe. He and Ture for the second or third time since 1852. der Boss Twette, and now under Bosa they think the American taxpayer was in- IV, Mr. Conkatto's irrends in Oncida can KELLY. The results of the system are be-vented for the convenience of the army, the elect his common to the Assembly in his fore the world. In the election of 1876 the may, and the beamiful civil service, with own district, though he himself may be

Tuesday last, with immense advantages on provides handsomely for the younger sons | V. Though Gon. Chongs H. Shange, who the stile of the Demogracy, we see this may of nobility by presenting them on the find the stores in the Sassioss-Bhabhay claureh, diviousney, and the many and mayy, lease, and then dodned the Grand Jury, is Kings County, on the other side of the Thus her we have not got better caureb, but relected to the next Assembly, he will not be East River, has likewise been under the do- in the other three but though Eagland has it the Speaker thousand minion of the one-man power. Boss Mo- not much to worst of in the way of superiors. VI. When a young Rembilean millionaire LABORERS has borne there, without any ity, Our "Colorers" will conserve with of a mandomable family conducts an un-

including interest on the public of a and compalgn should not depend for the elec-Such are the effects of managing the polic possions, furnish a surplus of they or sexty tion or their State candidates upon the ties of the Democratic party on the dessimations in round means is. Every deliar of quarters of the Reguldingue. potic system. We carmedly commend this large sum is a direct and unmovessary. Some other lessons are enforced by this them to the attention of an innelligent Doms. Burden on the labored the country, hard to farmy chersen, but these are enough to ocrats throughout the State. A popular currence in the lest threes. Second as this meditate upon at one sitting. party backed by a great conjustity of the unjust tax is imposition is not its worst voters is thus gradually brought down to become. It is a standar invitation to ex-A bug broad of schemes by deploying the county G vernments. Many of them have been In the city of New York, this process of Towards is shawned womever it is full, shamefully assessed. Not a lew, however, have

though its mode of a time a great and. The true requests for this world is to respect the first Communication for the taxes, and the recommendation of the taxes of the taxes, and the recommendation of the taxes of taxes of the taxes of the taxes of the taxes of taxes of taxes of the taxes of taxes cratic party. It was started upon the mesters from all pants of the Union and stops its commended by their superiors for the course tion of a few intelligent and patriotic looks the hand of refrenchment. There can be not they adopted, and those who disobeyed it will . It had not the sanction either of the successful movement for economy in the ex- | be numerical remains to be seen. It also re-

penditures while the receipts are largely beyond any actual or proper need for carry-

but non- First of all let us abolish the internal these citizens of New York who revenuedepartment and bring our system call themselves Demograts, As it is, it of taxation back where it was before the

### A Bad Nomination.

President ARTHUR has never read the THORNE on the investigation of the Navy Department in July, 1876. If he had rend that report he would not have nominated J. H. Warmorour as Paymester-General and Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. Warmovou held the office under GRANT, and retired from it with marked discredit. Now he seeks a reappointment to the same bureau by way of vindication.

WILLIAM MATRIWS of this city was one of the largest Ring contractors while Shoon Robeson corruptly administered the Navy Department. The relations of the Secretary and Mathews were well understood by the chiefs of bureaus, nearly all of whom bestowed their patronage and their favors in the way that would be most acceptable to the head of the department and most profitable for Addition, Division, and Silence,

Without going into details, the committee say regarding the clothing fund, which had been diverted by WATMOUGH:

"Your committee, in view of the statements of this ac unt so promoted, showing that \$311,062.34 due cloth " -- Payor the Navy, and in view of the turnler thei that the chief of the bureau is found making private and countential sales of the public property, cannot ecouptie it to themselves to report that this fund has been eremerly taken ever of; on the contrary, they are continue tund t which is and should be regarded as the

While WATMOUGH was at the head of the bureau, large quantities of surplus clothing tem of double profits was not only permitted, but it was deliberately invited. WAT-Moudi addressed an official letter to Ma-THEWS, April 17, 1874, accepting the proposal of the latter to purchase 3,400 barrels he said to him, " The sale to be considered

Again Warmough writes to Mathews,

"Your letter of the 9th Inst. has been receive", and the bare to accepts your offer for the purchase of old clarking and clothing materia. Settlements to be rade with the bureau, and to be good level confilmed it? If these transactions, involving large sums of money and immense quantities of public property, were honest, what was the necessity or the justification for this secreey on the part of the head of the bureau, which he himself imposed? Confidential contracts invite suspicion, and no branch of the Government can enter into them without impairing confidence in its integrity. Secon Robisson was not only allowed to use the money appropriated exclusively for money he had illegally drawn from the pay fund, but his confederates were favored with these private bargains, by which all competition was shut out, and the Ring was enabled to dictate its own conditions.

If the Senate carefully examines the record left by Warmough, he can never be confirmed by upright votes.

# Is Mr. Blaine Right?

Mr. BLAINE Is reported to have said that by Jan, 1, 1882, the Cabinet "would be The decision is also in keeping with rul- Guant man at Chicago, the Secretary of discoveries of other people. A few days after accordance with the truth. If in your mind, or State does not pretend to know. He takes the Corwin's visit to Wrangel Land, a party

This is the first public intimation by a re-BLAINE has misjudged the situation, and that what he regards us the rankest ened perhaps by a certain natural but merely personal attachment to old friends.

# Things Demonstrated.

The election in this State has demonstrated several rather interesting things.

BERGER and Manoni scheme? President already double what it should be. Twenty- 11. When the Republicans nominate a bad five the sand troops, exclusive of the Sig- condidate for an important State office, the and Service force, do not meet his ideas of chances are that he will be cut to pieces at grandear, and are insufficient to cover up | the polls. The Baid Eagle of Westenester is the military innehine, now officered for now balder than ever. He has hardly a pin

Hence, Gen. Sunnman asks for more. III. the animosities between the Stalroops, keeping his eyes firmly closed to warts and Hall Breeds worked off their but-

Repul hear district, he is pretty sure to be

ordinate emperees of the national, State, and kept their money in their own pockets rather than surrender it to a linet is and organizapresent. The law was designed by the Civil Service Holliem Commission to put a alogs to assessments for political purposes in ing it. Whether those while boyed the inw will

mains to be seen what will be done to ... Super intendents and other superior officia... n the Fe teral departments who disregarded the act of Congress of Feb. 1, 1870, forbidding them from taking any gift or present from any aubordinata

The representatives of Beron von Steunun sailed vesterday from New York. Brother | prescenting the Star route cases, stands uncon-BLAINE was with them to the end, and the part- | tradicted. It was made in the pres nee of Col. ing scene is said to have been sympathetic. Cook, the special counsel in the cases emnule and exhaustive report of Mr. Wirr. sweet, and touching. The German guests have proved by MacVeagh, who, by his stience, as no reason to complain of their treatment in sented to its correctness, and it was correlated. They were expected in New York in craied by the Judge on the bench, so far as the ime to participate in the reception to the circumstances narrated came under his obser-French delegation, but the stemmer was delayed | vation. It is not too much to say that the bar several days, and they did not arrive until Oct. | heard the statement with astonishment, and midnight to be officially presented to the Presi- | Vengh. That he is a fit candidate for impeachdent on the following day.

Their reception in this city was necessarily hurried, and unfortunate comparisons were made. It should be thoroughly understood is over; and the Star route delays have been that the Vox STRUBERS did not come here as an | referred to as sufficient reason. This and every official delegation to represent their nation, as did the French, but simply as the descendants of Baron von Sthungs, who was a Major-General in the Continental army. They were received in the lower bay on their arrival by the State Commission and a committee of prominent German citizens, and taken, with military escort, to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where a formal dinner was given. In the evening there | efforts. This would be in such indicrous conwas a reception at the Everett House, and afterward a review of a torch-light procession of German societies and military organizations on Union square plaza. At Wishington they joined the French delegation, but left them after the Yorktown celebration, and made a tour through the West accompanied by the son of the sympathetic Mr. BLAINE, They were everywhere heartily welcomed, and often greeted with enthusiasm. When they returned East the festivities continued, winding up with the Chamber of Commerce dinner and the great drinking bout at Liederkranz Hall, where Brother BLAINE quaffed beer, and more beer, and again and yet again beer, with strength, regularity, and unction, and spoke a sentence in German acquired through intense devotion to political aspirations.

The letter written by Count and Mme. DE ROCHAMBEAU to Col, PEYTON, expressing the hope that he will "keep the Moone house open as an historical mansion." is extremely goodnatured, and perhaps may be regarded by its receiver as a triumphant vindication of the Yorktown Centennial Association's career. But t seems to be based on a somewhat imperfect knowledge of the extent to which the people of America rush to Yorktown on ordinary occasions. Still, there would probably be no great popular objection to having the Moonii bouse at Yorktown kept open, nor, for that matter, to having it kept shut. In either case, it will be ready for 1981, when strangers will pechaps for a second time visit the illustrious spot

The reasons given by Capt. Hoopen, in the prolonged but only preliminary report of his summer cruise, for renaming Wrangel Land New Columbia are not conclusive. He says that "it appears that Admiral Whanoul, after whom it has been called on some maps. not only never landed upon its-shores, but never approached near enough to the shore to obtain a glimpse of it." But it was no more necessary that WRANGEL should have discovered this land in order to have it validly hear his name toan for Victoria or King William or FRANZ JOSEF to have seen lands that bear their names. The real discoverer was KEL-LETT, but he did not fix his own name upon the land for the same reason that if Capt. Hoopen had discovered it he might not have called it Hooper Land. The latter phylicator says that Kellerr "only dimly saw what he supposed to be an island." However dimiy he may have seen it, it was evidently there; and his "espposition that it was an island has just been shown by the Rodgers to have been an entirely correct one, Capt. Hoopen suggests as a compromise that he has alled two prominent capes by the names of Wrangel and Kellett. A better way would be to name all the capes he has discovered as he ikes, and also to name any new land he may going out but Lincoln; and about him, a | discover next year, but not rechristen the from the Rodgers made for more extensive corners upon it, ascending a mountain, and In ling that the land was an island. This exploration has struck a still heavier blow to Capt Hoopen's theory. For the latter says in his report tent "the names of discoverers are generally given to islands, headlands, &c., rather than to extensive countries." Capt. Dr. Long's discovers that Wrangel Land is not an extensponsible public man that the Administration | sive country, but an island, thus destroys an other of Capt. Hoopen's objections to its present name.

The year's military record is by no means yet ended. Another war is imminent in New Cambar between King AMARRIE and WILL BRAID. These rivals have longui before; and one of the features of the decisive battle be tween them a year or two ago is said to have been a hearty banquet of the victors on the kided, wounded, and prisoners of the vanquished. As Will Brath has sesured the alliance of Chief Oxo Junno, and King AMARIER that of Jafa, the chances are of a stul bioodier slaughter, and, accordingly, of a still more copious feast on the failen heroes. The scene wiped out entirely, or cut down by the elim- uncertain career. Therefore he thinks the placed at the head of the Republican State of the impending war is Upper Guinea, in this region of the many mouths of the Niger. The region is slekly, and is noted, besides, for its leres tornalises, while the vege able and other refuse brought down by the Niger flils the whole reighborhood with a sickening smell and discolors the ocean for miles; but there is a large palm oil trade toers, and it is usually out of this that such disputes and rivalries as the

present arise. It becomes a question whether the Ameer of Afghanistan, after being set down as a very went and foolish General on the defect at Candahar by Avous Khan, may not now be recornized as the great Aighan strategist of the age, It certainly appears at the present time as if his very leisurely in evenients from Calcul to annous Avous were timed with an express visit to enable Kunu : Kunn tver sanatay mar in about through furnestan, and take percentage of Herat. Thus, while Another than was compictoly according the attention of Avoita by threatening aim in front, Keppel was vocable his maren to Herat. When the fatter had prosumplie got far enough, too Amour struck Atoun who quickly give was noted by barns ing of the tran laid for him. At all events, when he retrested toward Herat, it was only to fluid the complete success of Kitters, who had taken the city and left him out in the cold. Such a combination might certainly give the Ameer the reputation of generalistic.

# Two Lucytone Answered.

TOTHE PRIVATE OF THE SEN-SET Did James A Gardeld exercises a west in the United Super-FROM N. N. O. T. T. N. J.

Mr. Gardeld was elected in 1880 by the Onio Legislature to ancesed Senator Thurman, whose term expired last March. Sub-e-pointing Mr. thath in being elected Provident, the L. g. islature chose John atterment to take hespiece as the nuceessor of Mr. Tearment. Mr. Garnett never or upled a seat in the begane.

Mr. Scheil is one of the directors of the New

York Central and Hudson River Engroud Com-

# Younger than Mr. Low

To the Engrou of The San-Sar In the day's SENT TO CONTROL OF THE SENT MARKET BY THE SENT OF THE TOTAL OF THE SENT OF T

Their balace is \$2,000. NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

MACVETGIES SILENCE.

No Denial of District Attorney Cockbill's State-Washington, Nov. 9. The statement

made in open court by District Attorney Corkhill, placing on AttorneysGeneral MacVengh the responsibility of the numerous delays in They were obliged to go to Washington at | has since looked for an explanation from Macment is frequently said.

It has been for some time believed that Col. Corichill will be removed when the Guiteau trial suspicion of the kind Cerknell's statement has wholly removed; and although his successor will probably be named, there will be no haste. In searching for a theory on which to explain MacVeagh's extraordinary conduct which Arthur has so effectually exposed, legal gentlemen are disposed to think that the Attorney-General became convinced that failure would attend his trast with his outward parade that he deter mined to got out of the cases the first opportunity. The President's death favored him in this. He probably believed that the odding of descrition would be easier to bear than the mor-ous attom of the father which awaited him if he If rumon is to be credited, the Attorney-Gen-

If rumor, is to be crealited, the Attorney-Gen-cerni occame convinced some time ago that the conviction, or even the indistment of the sileged star rouns conspirances was not probable, and that no fame was to be obtained through a con-tection with them in the courts. This was as far back as June last ween Gurlied interpreted against some of MacVenin's methods and when suitatedly, nearly, that begin found be was not ready, and caunt not be for some time. It appears now he power tried, but secondary was thenceforth determined not to be ready, the head his pence while Carchill bore the banne that belonged exclusively to himself.

was thenceform determined not to be ready. He head his pence while Corathil bore the binne that belonged exclusively to himself, where it has finally been placed.

The suggression that the Star routes have purchased likely eight with money cannot be credited, now instanding his conduct succests some such reason. Cook's terms of employment being on the pian of the less he does the nore ho will get, is certainly suspictous. MacVeach made the largain. A great deal of money has been stent in sending agents and others through the country, estensibly to collect evidence, which has served for statements many times ropeated in the papers, but never before the Grand Jury notwithstanding the boarse, that has been successed in the brand of infaces," he was apparently satisfied, and ran away from his tost of duty, and no power has proved officient to traw him back.

Concerning these cases in regard to their Concerning these cases in regard to their future management, President Arthur will take a straightforward course. It is understood time towarpears that Ma-Veagh's law knowledge as shown in them was tad, and that had be pushed about and not backed out, he would have won no tame

#### A Letter from Mr. Seth Low. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My

attention has been called to a very complimentary article in your issue of this morning. So far as it relates to myself, the statement pon which it is founded is literally true. I have not expended one cent on mr own behalf, directly or indirectly. But toward the end of last week I did send \$100 to the Republican

Campaign Committee, with explicit instructions to use it in the interest of the other candidates. and not in mine. I had not intended to do even tals, but on every platform where I met them the Republican candidates for Sheriff and Supervisor at Large took occasion to say kind things of me personally, and to urge my election. Had I been simply a Republican candiinte, I would have returned with courtesy, but I felt I had no right as a citizens' candidate also, to speak even a single word on behalf of a party nom-To relieve my mind in this situation, so embarrassing to a generous spirit. I sent the check indicated as the only way which occurred to me of showing my appreciation of their knadness. I need scarcely add that if any of this sum was used in my own interests, which, however, I do not apprehend was the fact, it constituted a breach of trust. I mention the metter only as one who wishes to be judged in in the minus of others, this detracts from the mmen-lation you have bestowed, I prefer to suffer the detraction to accepting praise ac-

corded on partial anowledge. By giving this publicity you will much oblige NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

#### The Ballots for Surrogate-Letter from Mr. W. S. Audrews.

To run Porron ov Tue Sux-Siz: On election av a remue was encoulated through the distriction which was a cambidate nor Civil Justice, that a deal had been, cade between Mr. Rollins and myse J. by which the Vote District was being largely east for Mr. B. hast r records. The report placed me very greatly, and, as to vote is very close, I believe it caused my defeat, him was, I believe, the design of those who circu-

sted it. The absolute falsity of the charge is shown by the vote; s where is a majority of the Associate districts Mr. Robins can allead or him State times, in my district he ran band. In the Twentieth District, below and adjoining So we he at east of the lie addiction conflicts for Assems of or the Separtonian gamaidans for Assemble, willer The Twenty-second District he ran 31 beheaf Carr. ni emy 44 sheed of the Republican cambilate for

To the Entron of The Sus- of I have made a wast with a trend of the same of the Lore men I say the 22 code year. he saved on Whole problem when I say the 22 code year, he saved on Whole problem when I say the 22 code year. he saved on the problem is the problem of the problem such stealing through the woods at night.

A GUITEAU CASE IN 1835.

Lawrence's Defence-Uld Guttenn Study It?

Or is there a Wonderful Coincidence Soon after the shooting of Carfield many papers mentioned Lawrence's attack on President Jackson. Scarce any attention, however, has been bestawed on the trial of Lawrence afterward, in which the jury pronounced him insane. The report published at the time is excentingly rare. The writer has, however, lately very carefully examined a copy. The simflarithes between Lawrence's case and the detence forestandowed for Guiteau are surely very remarkable. They will raise the questions: Is there a surprising coincidence, so that the Lawrence case may be cited as a precedent for disposing of Guiteau's, on the lawyer's principle that like cases should be decided in the same way? Or may we suspect that Guiteau, who has been a bookworm, studied the Lawrence case, | and fashioned his own behavior and language to correspond with it? Or is there such a thing as imitative insanity? May a weakheaded man, by reading a case of derangement, be rendered really insane in a like way?

Lawrence's attack on President Jackson occurred on Jan. 30, 1835. A representative from South Carolina, W. R. Davis, had just previous ly died, his obsequies were held at the Capitol. and the President and beads of departments attended. The President walked side by side with Secretary of the Treasury Woodbury in the procession, and as it was passing through the retunds, Lawrence, who had been in waiting, stepped from the crowd, approached quita close to the President, and aimed a pistol at him and pulled the trigger. The cap missed fire. As he was drawing a second pistol he was secured by Secretary Woodbury and others, Political motives were at first supposed to have prompted the act. Lawrence was, bowever, not brought to trial until April following. In the pamphiet report published at the time he was described as a man of 5 feet 7 inches in height, of slight build, genteel figure, and intelligent countenance, though having a certain wild expression of the eyes, which attracted attention. His age was variously estimated at from 28 to 35 years. He was of English birth, and was brought to America by his parents when only 12 or 13 years of age. His demeanor during imprisonment was quiet and orderly; he was generally tauturn, but seldom refused to answer distinct questions.

His appearance in the court room on the opening of the trial was prepossessing; but before the District Attorney (Mr. F. S. Key) had uttered half a dozen words of his opening speech, Lawrence started from his seat, shouting, in substance, " What means this persona indignity? Is it decreed that I am to be brought here? And for what? I desire to know if I. who claim the crown of the United States, likewise the crown of Great Britain, am to be treated thus?" The Judge tilon, William Cranch) ordered him to be scated, and his counsel (Mr. W. L. Brent) remonstrated with him, but his wild interruptions were continued. The prisoner's counsel asked that he might be removed. and the trial proceed in his absence. The Court refused to order this; but it was some time before the prisoner could be quieted enough to allow the District Attorney to make

his address. This address is noteworthy because, although asanity was the very question, no one but the District Attorney seems to have discussed the general principle. Apparently the statement of the law made by the District Attorney was accepted by the prisoner's counsel and the Judge as correct. It may be taken as fairly showing what is the law when a "crank' shoots at a President. A'ter describing the assnult, the District Attorney said that the jury were to try the questions whether the prisoner it the precise time when the act was committed was laboring under insanity or an insane telusion of the mind, and whether his act was he direct and obvious offspring of that deusion. If at the time of the assault he was under a total alienation of mind he was not to be punished; or if under a partial alienation, the pury must ascertain what was the particular subject of his insanity, and whether his net was so connected with it as to show that the insane deusion only had prompted him to commit it. And you if his act was the result of a delusion, it would still be necessary to inquire whether he was in such a state of mind when the act was committed as to be answerable for what he did. committed as to be answerable for what he did. Many persons suppose, he said, that a man who is feranged in mind is not subject to punishment. This is not the law. There are lumning who in some instances an control their disposition to commit crime as well as same persons can, actiough in others they cannot; and so far as they can exercise this centrol they are responsible. If the jury should be satisfied that responsible. If the jury should be satisfied that
the prisoner fired the shot not knowing what he
was als ut, or was directed to the act by an insame delusion, they would find him not guilty.
But if they believed him to be, though a man of
capricious humor, yet not so void of understanding as not to know what he was about; or
if, though he might be deluted on a particular
subject, yet his defusion was unconnected with
the smooting, then he should be field accountable as an ordinary person would be.
Witnesses were then examined.
Secretaries Woodbury and Dickerson and
other gentemen who were present at the time
of the shooting described the circumstances
minutely. Meantime the prisoner's interruptions were continued, as thus:

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tions were continued, as thus:

Prisoner (starting up wildly)—What I have
done to Jackson is on account of money which
he owes me. I have come here for that purnose. I consider all in this court as under me.
The United States Bank has owed me money
ever since 1892 and I want it. I must have my
money from that bank. You are under me,
gentlemen!

money from that bank, centlement.

The deterity marshal tries to pacify him and prevail on how to sit down.

Prisoner to the deputy marshal, indignantly).

Mr. Woodward, mind your own business, or I shan treat you with severity. It is for me, gentlemen, he pass upon you, and not you upon me!

The prisoner's counsel requests for the second time that the prisoner may be sent out, and the court says he may go, if he desires. Eather meanlous that.

SUNBEAMS.

They still suffer a good deal from wolves Portugui, and in some tural districts wolf hants are scally organized by the Administrator

An old and valiant French Legitimist has just breathed his last in Paris at the advanced age of transportation the Courte de Saint Priest Commander of the Order of St. Bours and of the Legion of Honor, the was the son of one of Louis XVL's last Ministers, and the godson of that monarch and Marie Antoinette.

National schools for teaching decorative art have recently to an founded by the French novern mont at Nice and Bourges. The instruction offered consists of drawing in all instranches, potning, scaleta-

architecture, anatomy, instory of art, perspective, practical and descriptive geometry, and stereotomy. In his work on worms, Mr. Darwin points out that Stonehenge has not been brought to its decadence by time alone. The earth worm has under mined it, stone by stone, and the very monolith lately propped up by Sir E. Antrobus has probably been put ou of the perpendicular by the action of the wor

-At no period were the cathedrals and other great churches in highand in such the order as to day. Forty years ago a number of them were in a cond. tion not many removes from ruinous. Since then millions have been excended on them. In some cases a camery s permanently left unfilled, and the account income d voted to current repairs. The Holy Synod of the Russian Church

have issued a decree forbidding priests to refuse the rites of religion in the cases of persons whose death have notoriously been caused by the excessive ase of spirituous drinks. It is stated that from time imme rial the Russian clergy have been accustomed to class such deaths with suicides, and as such have declined to give the body Christian burist -Theresa Longworth, who claimed to be married to Major Yelverton, now Viscount Avonmore, died last month of paralysis at Pietermarlizburg, Cape of

fixed Hope. A London paper says that the Prince Imperial and Biopress Eugenie were among her latter day associates. Yelverton subsequently married a Scote lady, and has been living for years quietly on his estate in Galway and elsewhere in Ireland. -Prince Krapotkin, the Nihilist, having been ordered to withdraw from Swiss soil, has taken a villa at Though, on the banks of Lake Leman. Here he receives many visitors, both men and women, steamer and rallway trains rarely stopping at the place withou

landing a party for him. An Ultramontane journal is published in the town, and raves at Krapotkin's present there as though he were Sitan himself. ... The London Lancet attributes the remarkable success of bone setters to the fact that they will often rush in where experienced surgeons tear to tread, in very ignorance of the risks they run. "In a considerable proportion of ease; no evil consequence

ensue, and the violence of the unskilled is rewarded. is, however, scarce,y fair to call these persons unsailled There is a unde art (the result of manipulative investigation tion) about their proceeding s." -The bicyclists' memorial to the Select Committee on Railways in England estimates the number of pievele riders at 10,000 in London alone, and the total number throughout the country at 100,000. The manufacture of bicycles has become one of the staple trades of Coventry, and is also largely carried on in Lon don and other towns, besides which bicycling supports three weekly newspaners, two monthly magazines, and

three annual publications, all entirely devoted to the bicycle interest. -The Pull Mall Gazette has been asked to ontracict the statement which has gone the round of he European parers that Don Carlos intends to settle permanently in Mexico. Several Mexicans suggested to him after his recent expulsion from France that he should fix his residence in their country, where they as gred him he would meet with a cordial welcome, and Don Carlos, in declining their offer, said that if great and imperious duties did not compel him to remain in Europe he should certainly accept the Mexican hospitality.

-Mr. James Lowther, late Secretary for Ireland, piques himself on his power of imitating his late chief, Lord Beaconsfield's, tone, and manner, as do many others, his strong perulicaties having invited imitation One of his "Dizzy" stories is that when the Premier came into office, in 1874, Lord Rosslyn was named for Master of the Buckhounds, being a good sportsman and good looking, the only objection being that "he swore like nobody since the army of Franders " "Swears, does he?" said Dizzy. "then we will make him Lord High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland." And he did.

... During the days that the body of President Garfield bay in state in Cleveland a woman annoyed the widow and the friends with whom she was then stay ing by most persistent efforts to get Queen Victoria's wreath and some of the other floral relies from the cats falque, for the purpose, as she then represented, of em balining and preserving the flowers for Chicago ladies to present to Mrs. Carileid. She was frequently rebuffed, but finally procured a card from Stanley Brown to the Mayor of the city from whom she succeeded in getting number or the floral pieces. She took them to Chicago and now has advertised them for sale, claiming to have

paid several thursand dellars for them. -Signor C. Desimoni of Genoa has just published a monograph unon John Cale t father of Sebastian Cale 0, the discoverer of Labrador and Cape Breton Island prior to Columbus. He examines carefully all the time in one collection all the known official document metices in accounts, passages in contemporary chron icles, or correspondence in any way bearing upon John Cabot and his discoveries. Some of these, drawn from Spanish and English sources, are new. The suther adduces the conclusions of Mr. Henry Har is, an Ameri can in Paris, who is at work upon a new publication on Columbus, to support his own that the America was discovered by John Cabot in 1407, at least a year before Columbus found terra firms

-The Duke of Sutherland has just placed sixty square miles of land on the line of railroad to Omaha, for the purpose of founding a colony of Scotchmen. This step is supposed to be taken in anticipation of some great changes about to take place in the admin cleservations made on his recent visit over here. Some years ago the world was distorted by the departure for ew Zealand, from his grandmother's estate, of a whole cian, with its young chief at its head, leaving the land, untilled and untenanted, to be used for shooting moors. The young chief has returned an aged man, but the chifrom will remain settled in the land of plenty to which

they were driven and in which they have formed new nes -An agent of one of the minor German Government letteries has wrat a communication to the Philodelphia Trace requesting the insertion of an advertisement, assuring investors that some flux thousand orwarded these original tickets even to the most distaountries," and " with the absolute secres;" He also rites: "I beg to wall insert this announce in every ex-

the tenth production of Atomosto, without the control of the contr